

McDermott	Platts	Slaughter	Bachus	Duncan	Lance	Price (GA)	Schwartz	Thornberry
McGovern	Polis (CO)	Smith (WA)	Baird	Edwards (MD)	Langevin	Price (NC)	Scott (GA)	Tiahrt
McMahon	Pomeroy	Snyder	Baldwin	Edwards (TX)	Larsen (WA)	Putnam	Scott (VA)	Tiberi
McNerney	Price (NC)	Space	Barrow	Ehlers	Larson (CT)	Quigley	Sensenbrenner	Tierney
Meeks (NY)	Quigley	Speier	Barlett	Ellison	Latham	Rahall	Serrano	Titus
Melancon	Rahall	Spratt	Barton (TX)	Ellsworth	LaTourette	Rangel	Sessions	Tonko
Michaud	Rangel	Stark	Bean	Emerson	Latta	Rehberg	Sestak	Towns
Miller (NC)	Reichert	Stupak	Becerra	Engel	Lee (CA)	Reichert	Shadegg	Tsongas
Miller, George	Reyes	Sutton	Berkley	Eshoo	Lee (NY)	Reyes	Shea-Porter	Turner
Minnick	Richardson	Thompson (CA)	Berman	Etheridge	Levin	Richardson	Sherman	Upton
Mitchell	Rodriguez	Thompson (MS)	Berry	Fallin	Lewis (CA)	Rodriguez	Shuler	Van Hollen
Mollohan	Rothman (NJ)	Tierney	Biggert	Farr	Lewis (GA)	Roe (TN)	Shuster	Velázquez
Moore (KS)	Roybal-Allard	Titus	Bilbray	Fattah	Linder	Rogers (AL)	Simpson	Walden
Moore (WI)	Ruppersberger	Tonko	Bilirakis	Filner	Lipinski	Rogers (KY)	Sires	Walz
Murphy (CT)	Rush	Towns	Bishop (GA)	Flake	LoBiondo	Rogers (MI)	Skelton	Wamp
Murphy, Patrick	Ryan (OH)	Tsongas	Bishop (NY)	Fleming	Loeback	Rooney	Slaughter	Wasserman
Murtha	Salazar	Van Hollen	Bishop (UT)	Forbes	Lofgren, Zoe	Roskam	Smith (NE)	Schultz
Nadler (NY)	Sánchez, Linda	Velázquez	Blackburn	Fortenberry	Lowey	Ross	Smith (NJ)	Waters
Napolitano	T.	Walden	Blumenauer	Foster	Lucas	Rothman (NJ)	Smith (TX)	Watson
Neal (MA)	Sanchez, Loretta	Walz	Blunt	Fox	Luetkemeyer	Roybal-Allard	Smith (WA)	Watt
Nye	Sarbanes	Wasserman	Boccieri	Frank (MA)	Luján	Royce	Snyder	Waxman
Oberstar	Schakowsky	Schultz	Boehner	Frank (AZ)	Lummis	Ruppersberger	Souder	Weiner
Obey	Schauer	Waters	Bonner	Frelinghuysen	Lungren, Daniel	Rush	Space	Welch
Olver	Schiff	Watson	Bono Mack	Fudge	E.	Ryan (OH)	Speier	Westmoreland
Ortiz	Schrader	Watt	Boozman	Gallegly	Lynch	Ryan (WI)	Spratt	Whitfield
Pallone	Schwartz	Waxman	Boren	Garrett (NJ)	Mack	Salazar	Stark	Wilson (OH)
Pascrell	Scott (GA)	Weiner	Bowell	Giffords	Maffei	Sánchez, Linda	Stearns	Wilson (SC)
Pastor (AZ)	Serrano	Welch	Boucher	Gingrey (GA)	Manzullo	T.	Stupak	Wittman
Payne	Sestak	Wexler	Boustany	Gohmert	Marchant	Sanchez, Loretta	Sullivan	Wolf
Perlmutter	Shea-Porter	Wilson (OH)	Boyd	Gonzalez	Markey (CO)	Sarbanes	Sutton	Woolsey
Perriello	Sherman	Woolsey	Brady (PA)	Goodlatte	Markey (MA)	Scalise	Tanner	Wu
Peters	Sires	Wu	Brady (TX)	Gordon (TN)	Marshall	Schakowsky	Taylor	Yarmuth
Pingree (ME)	Skelton	Yarmuth	Braley (IA)	Granger	Massa	Schauer	Teague	Young (AK)
			Bright	Graves	Matheson	Schiff	Terry	Young (FL)
			Broun (GA)	Grayson	Matsui	Schmidt	Thompson (CA)	
			Brown (SC)	Green, Al	McCarthy (CA)	Schock	Thompson (MS)	
			Brown-Waite,	Green, Gene	McCarthy (NY)	Schrader	Thompson (PA)	
			Ginny	Griffith	McCaul			
			Buchanan	Grijalva	McClintock			
			Burgess	Guthrie	McCollum			
			Burton (IN)	Gutierrez	McCotter			
			Butterfield	Hall (NY)	McDermott			
			Buyer	Hall (TX)	McGovern			
			Calvert	Halvorson	McHenry			
			Camp	Hare	McIntyre			
			Campbell	Harman	McKeon			
			Cantor	Harper	McMahon			
			Cao	Hastings (FL)	McMorris			
			Capito	Hastings (WA)	Rodgers			
			Capps	Heinrich	McNerney			
			Cardoza	Heller	Meeks (NY)			
			Carnahan	Hensarling	Melancon			
			Carson (IN)	Herger	Mica			
			Carter	Hereth Sandlin	Michaud			
			Cassidy	Higgins	Miller (FL)			
			Castle	Hill	Miller (MI)			
			Castor (FL)	Himes	Miller (NC)			
			Chaffetz	Hinchey	Miller, Gary			
			Chandler	Hirono	Miller, George			
			Childers	Hodes	Minnick			
			Chu	Hoekstra	Mitchell			
			Clarke	Holden	Mollohan			
			Clay	Holt	Moore (KS)			
			Cleaver	Honda	Moore (WI)			
			Clyburn	Hoyer	Moran (KS)			
			Coble	Hunter	Murphy (CT)			
			Coffman (CO)	Inglis	Murphy (NY)			
			Cohen	Inslee	Murphy, Patrick			
			Cole	Israel	Murphy, Tim			
			Conaway	Issa	Murtha			
			Connolly (VA)	Jackson (IL)	Myrick			
			Conyers	Jackson-Lee	Nadler (NY)			
			Cooper	(TX)	Napolitano			
			Costa	Jenkins	Neal (MA)			
			Costello	Johnson (GA)	Nunes			
			Courtney	Johnson (IL)	Nye			
			Crowley	Johnson, E. B.	Oberstar			
			Cuellar	Jones	Obey			
			Culberson	Jordan (OH)	Olver			
			Cummings	Kagen	Ortiz			
			Dahlkemper	Kanjorski	Pallone			
			Davis (AL)	Kaptur	Pascrell			
			Davis (CA)	Kennedy	Pastor (AZ)			
			Davis (IL)	Kildee	Paul			
			Davis (KY)	Kilpatrick (MI)	Paulsen			
			Davis (TN)	Kilroy	Payne			
			Deal (GA)	Kind	Pence			
			DeFazio	King (IA)	Perlmutter			
			DeGette	King (NY)	Perriello			
			DeLauro	Kingston	Peters			
			Dent	Kirk	Peterson			
			Dicks	Kirkpatrick (AZ)	Petri			
			Dingell	Kissell	Pingree (ME)			
			Doggett	Klein (FL)	Pitts			
			Donnelly (IN)	Kline (MN)	Platts			
			Doyle	Kosmas	Poe (TX)			
			Dreier	Kratovil	Polis (CO)			
			Driehaus	Kucinich	Pomeroy			
				Lamborn	Posey			

NOT VOTING—20

Barrett (SC)	Gerlach	Neugebauer
Brown, Corrine	Hinojosa	Olson
Capuano	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Carney	King (IA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Crenshaw	Maloney	Shimkus
Diaz-Balart, L.	Meek (FL)	Visclosky
Diaz-Balart, M.	Moran (VA)	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1911

Ms. WATERS changed her vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the motion to instruct was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Conferees on H.R. 2647 will be appointed at a later time.

SUPPORTING NATIONAL ADULT EDUCATION AND FAMILY LITERACY WEEK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 707, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. POLIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 707, as amended.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 412, nays 0, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 755]

YEAS—412

Abercrombie	Akin	Arcuri
Ackerman	Alexander	Austria
Aderholt	Altmire	Baca
Adler (NJ)	Andrews	Bachmann

NOT VOTING—20

Barrett (SC)	Gerlach	Olson
Brown, Corrine	Hinojosa	Radanovich
Capuano	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Carney	Maloney	Ros-Lehtinen
Crenshaw	Meek (FL)	Shimkus
Diaz-Balart, L.	Moran (VA)	Visclosky
Diaz-Balart, M.	Neugebauer	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. HALVORSON) (during the vote). Two minutes are remaining.

□ 1918

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title was amended so as to read: “Resolution expressing support for designation of the week of October 18, 2009, as National Adult Education and Family Literacy Week.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR THE ACCEPTANCE OF A STATUE OF HELEN KELLER, PRESENTED BY THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate Concurrent Resolution 42 and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MAFFEI). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

S. CON. RES. 42

Whereas Helen Keller was born in Tusculumbia, Alabama on June 27, 1880, and at

the age of 19 months lost her sight and hearing as a result of meningitis;

Whereas Helen was liberated from the "double dungeon of darkness and silence" by her teacher, Anne Sullivan, when she discovered language and communication at the water pump when she was 7 years old;

Whereas Helen enrolled in Radcliffe College in 1900 and graduated cum laude in 1904 to become the first deaf and blind college graduate;

Whereas Helen's life served as a model for all people with disabilities in America and worldwide;

Whereas Helen became recognized as one of Alabama's and America's best known figures and became "America's Goodwill Ambassador to the World";

Whereas Helen pioneered the concept of "talking books" for the blind;

Whereas LIFE Magazine hailed Helen as "one of the 100 most important Americans of the 20th Century—a national treasure"; and

Whereas Helen's presence in the Capitol will become an even greater inspiration for people with disabilities worldwide: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That—

SECTION 1. ACCEPTANCE OF HELEN KELLER, FROM THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA, FOR PLACEMENT IN THE CAPITOL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The statue of Helen Keller, furnished by the people of Alabama for placement in the Capitol, in accordance with section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (2 U.S.C. 2131), is accepted in the name of the United States, and the thanks of Congress are tendered to the people of Alabama for providing this commemoration of one of Alabama's most eminent personages.

(b) PRESENTATION CEREMONY.—The State of Alabama is authorized to use the Rotunda of the Capitol on October 7, 2009, for a presentation ceremony for the statue. The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board shall take such action as may be necessary with respect to physical preparations and security for the ceremony.

(c) DISPLAY IN ROTUNDA.—The Architect of the Capitol shall provide for the display of the statue accepted under this section in the Rotunda of the Capitol for a period of not more than 6 months, after which period the statue shall be displayed in the Capitol, in accordance with the procedures described in section 311(e) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2001 (2 U.S.C. 2132(e)).

SEC. 2. TRANSMITTAL TO GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit an enrolled copy of this concurrent resolution to the Governor of Alabama.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORING PRIVATE FIRST CLASS BRANDON A. OWENS

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, the United States of America and my hometown of Memphis lost one of its finest citizens, a brave soldier fighting in Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan.

Private First Class Brandon A. Owens was 21 years of age when he died of injuries sustained from small-arms

fire. His unit, the 118th Military Police Company, 503rd Military Police Battalion, from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, was stationed in Wardak province when it was attacked by enemy forces.

Prior to joining the Army, Private First Class Owens attended Wooddale High School in Memphis, where he played on the basketball team. He was a very well-liked gentleman, small in stature but big in heart.

Private First Class Owens is survived by his parents Eric and Lynda Owens of Memphis.

Let us take a moment to remember the sacrifice he made for the stability of Afghanistan and the protection of its people.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the time, and I thank the Owens family for their son. He paid the ultimate sacrifice, and I will join with his family in mourning this weekend.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AUTISM IS NEEDED

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, we have had an epidemic of autism for a long time in this country. It used to be 1 in 10,000 was autistic; then it went to 1 in 150; and in the Journal of Pediatrics this week, they said now more than 1 in 100 children are autistic. Something has to be done about that.

I believe one of the root causes is the mercury that's in the vaccinations that we're giving, the preservative called Thimerosal.

But even if you don't agree with me on that, we really need to get to the bottom of why so many children are suffering from this epidemic of autism. So we have a bill, H.R. 3703, which calls on the President to have a White House conference on autism to try to get to the bottom of this as quickly as possible.

These children are going to grow up; they are going to live long lives; they're going to be a real problem for themselves, their families, and the country. We've got to come to the realization that we have to find a cure for autism and to stop it. We need to do this now. We need this White House conference, and I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this bill, H.R. 3703.

[Oct. 5, 2009]

STUDY: MORE CASES OF AUTISM IN U.S. KIDS THAN PREVIOUSLY REALIZED: 1 IN 100

(CNN).—A study published Monday in the journal Pediatrics indicates about 1 percent of children ages 3 to 17 have autism or a related disorder, an increase over previous estimates.

"This is a significant issue that needs immediate attention," Dr. Heena Arias, deputy director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said Friday. "A concerted effort and substantial national response is warranted."

The study used data from the federal government's 2007 national survey of children's

health. The survey of parents was conducted by the Health Resources and Services Administration, and by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The results are based on a national telephone survey of more than 78,000 parents of children ages 3 to 17. iReport.com: How has autism affected your family?

In the study, parents were asked whether a health care provider had ever told them their child had an autism spectrum disorder. ASD is a group of brain disorders comprising autism and two less severe disorders: Asperger's disorder and pervasive developmental disorder not otherwise specified.

Children with the disorder show impairment in social interaction and in their ability to communicate. They often display repetitive behavior.

The investigators also asked a follow-up question: Were the children considered to have ASD now? Nearly 40 percent of the parents and guardians said no.

That finding led the authors to question whether some of the children originally diagnosed as having ASD may have been improperly diagnosed, since the disorders are not considered curable.

But Kogan said the two surveys cannot be compared because the earlier investigators did not ask the follow-up question about whether the children were still considered to have the disorder.

Still, based on the findings, lead author Dr. Michael D. Kogan of HRSA's maternal and child health bureau estimated the prevalence of ASD among U.S. children ages 3 to 17 at 110 per 10,000—slightly more than 1 percent.

Boys were four times as likely as girls to have ASD, and non-Hispanic black and multiracial children were less likely than non-Hispanic white children.

He estimated that 673,000 children have ASD in the United States.

Monday's findings of nearly 1 in 100 appear to indicate an increase from the average of 1 in 150 that was reported in 2003, the researchers said.

The researchers urged caution in interpreting the change, noting that an increase in diagnoses does not necessarily mean that more children have the disorder. It could simply reflect a heightened awareness of the disorder.

"We don't know whether the change in the number over time is a result of the change in the actual condition, in the actual number of conditions or in part due to the fact that the condition is being recognized differently," Arias said.

She said that preliminary results from a separate, CDC-funded study she is working on also indicate that about 1 percent of children in the United States are affected by ASD. That study is to be published later this year, she said.

"This is a behavioral diagnosis, and it's difficult to make, and it's difficult to make at young ages," said Dr. Peter van Dyck, HRSA's associate administrator for maternal and child health.

Half of the cases were considered mild by their parents, the study reported.

The results underscore the importance of creating policies that will result in early identification and intervention, the officials said.

The reports raise "a lot of questions about how we are preparing in terms of housing, employment, social support—all the issues that many of these people are going to need," said Dr. Tom Insel, director of the National Institute of Mental Health.

"It also raises questions about how well we're prepared in the educational system to provide for the special needs of many of these kids."

Insel said the federal government is beefing up the resources it is mobilizing to